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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2672	8

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/826,914	MOROO ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Ryan R Yang	2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 March 2004* .

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle,* 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-53* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-53* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

   If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

   1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

   a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Supplemental Amendment, filed on

12/17/2003. This action is final.

2.   Claims 1-53 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 3, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49 and

51-53 are independent claims. In the Amendment, filed on 9/9/2003, claims 1, 3, 43, 45,

46, 48, 49 and 51 were amended, and claims 52-53 were added.

       This application claims foreign priority dated 11/10/2000.

3.   The present title of the invention is "Image display control unit, image display

control method, image displaying apparatus, and image display control program

recorded computer-readable recording medium" as filed originally.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-2, 7-8, 13-14, 19-20, 25-26, 31-32, 37, 39, 41, 43-44, 46-47, 49-50 and

52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bricklin et al

(5,717,939), and further in view of Kamei (2001/0013865).

As per claim 1, Bricklin et al., hereinafter Bricklin, discloses an image display control unit which displays an image on a display screen, said control unit comprising:

a screen size information obtaining section for obtaining information on a display size on the whole of said display screen (Figure 13E where Xb and Yb determine the sizes of the display screen; Figure 24 2436 is the step to determine the size of said display screen);

an image information obtaining section obtaining information on vertical and horizontal sizes of said image (Figure 13E where Xc and Yc determine the sizes of the image and Figure 24 2425 determine the vertical and horizontal sizes of said image);

an arithmetic section calculating an image magnification ratio so that at least one of said vertical and horizontal sizes of said image substantially conforms with at least one of vertical and horizontal display sizes on the whole of said display screen (Figure 24 2438 calculates image magnification ratio and Xb and Yb are the predetermined sizes to be conform to); and

a display control section displaying said image at the calculated magnification ratio on said display screen (Figure 24 2446).

Bricklin discloses an image display control unit to display a scaled image. It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose to obtain the whole screen size, however, this is known in the art as taught by Kamei. Kamei discloses an image display system in which the display screen size is obtained ("on the display screen in a predetermined size, wherein ... said control step reduces the interface in scale", page 6, claim 12).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kamei into Bricklin because Bricklin discloses an image display control unit to display a scaled image and Kamei disclose a display screen is obtained in order to determine the scale of the image.

6.   As per claim 2, Bricklin and Kamei demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and Bricklin further discloses said arithmetic section calculates image magnification ratios for when said vertical size of said image is set to substantially conform with said vertical display size of said display screen and for when said horizontal size of said image is set to substantially conform with said horizontal display size of said display screen, and selects the larger one of the calculated vertical and horizontal magnification ratios and outputs the selected magnification ratio to said display control section ("The factor by which the size of the entry must be reduced in order for it to fit entirely within the target cell is the smaller of the two ratios Yc/Yb and Xc/Xb", column 13, line 43-45; since reducing the size is seeking the smaller of the two ratios, it is inherent to seek the larger of the two ratios for magnification).

7.   As per claims 7 and 8, Bricklin and Kamei demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claims 1and 2, respectively, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a first storing section associating the calculated magnification ratio with said image and retaining the associated magnification ratio (Figure 24 2438 and 2440).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose physical construct of a storing section storing the associated values, however, since Bricklin discloses the step of storing the values in a memory, it is inherent that a storing section is used.

It is also noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

8.   As per claims 9-10, Bricklin and Serizawa demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claims 3-4, respectively, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a first storing section associating the calculated magnification ratio with said image and retaining the associated magnification ratio (Figure 24 2438 and 2440).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose physical construct of a storing section storing the associated values, however, since Bricklin discloses the step of storing the values in a memory, it is inherent that a storing section is used.

It is also noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

9.   As per claims 13, 14, 19 and 20, Bricklin and Kamei demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claims 1, 2, 7 and 8, respectively, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a second storing section associating display position information, on location of said image on the display screen, with said image and retaining the associated display position information ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the

target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include

""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates,

intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display

factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose physical construct of a storing

section storing the associated values, however, since Bricklin discloses the step of

storing the values in a memory, it is inherent that a storing section is used.

It is also noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are

stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily

segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

10.   As per claims 25 and 26, Bricklin demonstrated all the elements as applied to the

rejection of dependent claims 13 and 14, supra, and Kamei further discloses said

second storing section associates a display magnification of said image, which is

displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the associated

magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are

stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-

4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates,

"pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these

values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24

2444 and 2445).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose physical construct of a storing section storing the associated values, however, since Bricklin discloses the step of storing the values in a memory, it is inherent that a storing section is used.

It is also noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

11.   As per claims 31 and 32, Bricklin and Kamei demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claims 19 and 20, respectively, supra, and Bricklin further discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said image, which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the associated magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose physical construct of a storing section storing the associated values, however, since Bricklin discloses the step of storing the values in a memory, it is inherent that a storing section is used.

It is also noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

12.   As per claim 37, Bricklin and Kamei demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a scroll processing section for scrolling said image on said display screen ("Gestures" are pen movements (typically sequences of three strokes or less) that invoke certain specified commands ... single strokes or "flicks" right, left, up or down, which are used for scrolling", column 10, line 8-15).

13.   As per claim 39, Bricklin and Kamei demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and Bricklin further discloses an index image, which is produced by reducing an original image, is displayed as said image on said display screen as said image (Figure 13G 1370 is a reduced image of an original image).

14.   As per claim 41, Bricklin and Kamei demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 39, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a third storing section for associating position information, on location of an image to be displayed, with the original image and retaining the associated position information ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

15.   As per claims 43 and 44, Bricklin and Kamei disclose an image display control method performing the steps of claims 1 and 2, respectively, and therefore is similarly rejected as claims 1 and 2, respectively.

16.   As per claim 46, Bricklin and Kamei disclose an image displaying apparatus including the elements listed in claim 1, including a display screen for displaying an image (Figure 13E of Bricklin), and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 1.

17.   As per claim 47, Bricklin and Kamei disclose an image display control method performing the steps of claim 2, and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 2.

18.   As per claims 49 and 50, Bricklin and Kamei disclose an image display control program recorded computer-readable recording medium which retains an image display control program for making a computer implement an image display control function to display an image on a display screen of an image displaying apparatus (since Bricklin discloses a computer system with CPU and RAM), said image display control program making the computer function with sections same as claims 1 and 2, respectively, and therefore is similarly rejected as claims 1 and 2, respectively.

19.   As per claim 52, Bricklin and Kamei disclose a method of displaying an image on a display screen with the steps the same as claim 1, and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 1.

20.   Claims 3-4, 9-10, 15-16, 21-22, 27-28, 33-34, 38, 40, 42, 5, 8, 51 and 53 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bricklin et al (5,717,939),

and further in view of Serizawa etal. (5,809,183).

21.   As per claim 3, Bricklin discloses an image display control unit which displays an

image on a display screen, said control unit comprising:

a character size detecting section obtaining a character size used most

frequently in said image (Figure 13B and Figure 24 2425 determine the sizes of a

character of said image);

an arithmetic section calculating magnification ratio of said image on the basis of

the character size so that said character in said image is displayed at a predetermined

size on said display screen (Figure 24 2438 calculates the magnification ratio and Xb

and Yb are the predetermined sizes); and

a display control section for displaying said image at the calculated magnification

ratio on said display screen (Figure 24 2446).

Bricklin discloses an image display control unit to display a scaled image. It is

noted tha Bricklin does not explicitly disclose scaling depending on the most frequently

used characters, however, this is known in the art as taught by Serizawa et al.,

hereinafter Serizawa. Serizawa discloses a method of magnification based on the most

frequently used character size (column 8, line 40-47).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Serizawa into Bricklin because

Bricklin discloses an image display control unit to display a scaled image and Serizawa

discloses the scaling can be based on the most frequently used character in order to maximize the display area.

21.   As per claim 4, Bricklin and Serizawa demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 3, supra, and Bricklin further discloses said predetermined size is height of said character (Figure 13E where Yc is the height of the character).

22.   As per claims 15-16 and 21-22 Bricklin and Serizawa demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claims 3-4 and 9-10, respectively, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a second storing section for associating display position information, on location of said image on the display screen, with said image and for retaining the associated display position information ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose physical construct of a storing section storing the associated values, however, since Bricklin discloses the step of storing the values in a memory, it is inherent that a storing section is used.

It is also noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

23.   As per claims 27, 28, 33 and 34, Bricklin demonstrated all the elements as

applied to the rejection of dependent claims 15, 16, 21 and 22, respectively, supra, and

further discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said

image, which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the

associated magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke

descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440",

column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down"

coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line

57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for

display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose physical construct of a storing

section storing the associated values, however, since Bricklin discloses the step of

storing the values in a memory, it is inherent that a storing section is used.

It is also noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are

stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily

segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

24.   As per claim 38, Bricklin and Serizawa demonstrated all the elements as applied

to the rejection of independent claim 3, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a scroll

processing section for scrolling said image on said display screen (typically sequences

of three strokes or less) that invoke certain specified commands ... single strokes or

"flicks" right, left, up or down, which are used for scrolling", column 10, line 8-15).

25.   As per claim 40, Bricklin and Serizawa demonstrated all the elements as applied

to the rejection of independent claim 3, supra, and Bricklin further discloses an index

image, which is produced by reducing an original image, is displayed as said image on

said display screen as said image (Figure 13G 1370 is a reduced image of an original

image).

26.   As per claim 42, Bricklin and Serizawa demonstrated all the elements as applied

to the rejection of dependent claim 40, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a third

storing section associating position information, on location of an image to be displayed,

with the original image and retaining the associated position information ("This scale

factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data

content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke

descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up"

coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to

determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are

stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily

segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

27.   As per claim 45, Bricklin and Serizawa disclose an image display control method

performing the steps of claim 3, and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 3.

28.   As per claim 48, Bricklin and Serizawa disclose an image displaying apparatus

including the elements listed in claim 3, including a display screen for displaying an

image (Figure 13E of Bricklin), and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 3.

29.   As per claim 51, Bricklin and Serizawa disclose an image display control program recorded computer-readable recording medium which retains an image display control program for making a computer implement an image display control function to display an image on a display screen of an image displaying apparatus, said recording medium making said computer function with same section as claim3, and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 3.

30.   As per claim 53, Bricklin and Serizawa disclose a method of displaying an image on a display screen with the steps the same as claim 3, and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 3.

31.   Claims 5, 11, 17, 23, 29 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bricklin and Serizawa as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Chandavakar et al. (5,793,350).

As per claim 5, Bricklin and Serizawa demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 3, supra.

Bricklin and Serizawa disclose a method of displaying a magnified image on a display screen. It is noted that Bricklin and Sreizawa do not explicitly disclose said predetermined size is the number of pixels for the character of height, however, this is known in the art as taught by Chandavarkar et al., hereinafter Chandavakar. Chandavakar discloses a method of scaling a selected image in which the height of the image is expressed is pixels ("a display line counter 50 tracks and stores the current height 52 of a stretched image in pixels as the image is being displayed", column 6, line 16-18).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Chandavakar into Bricklin and

Serizawa because Bricklin and Serizawa disclose a method of displaying a magnified

image on a display screen and Chandavakar further discloses the image height can be

expressed in pixel number in order to adaptively resize the image.

32.   As per claim 11, Bricklin, Serizawa and Chandavarkar demonstrated all the

elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 5, supra, and Bricklin further

discloses a first storing section for associating the calculated magnification ratio with

said image and for retaining the associated magnification ratio (Figure 24 2440).

33.   As per claim 17, Bricklin, Serizawa and Chandavarkar demonstrated all the

elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 5, supra, and Bricklin further

discloses a second storing section for associating display position information, on

location of said image on the display screen, with said image and for retaining the

associated display position information ("This scale factor, together with the original

stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block

2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event,

"pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"",

column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust

descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

34.   As per claim 23, Bricklin, Serizawa and Chandavarkar demonstrated all the

elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 11, supra, and Bricklin further

discloses a second storing section for associating display position information, on

location of said image on the display screen, with said image and for retaining the

associated display position information ("This scale factor, together with the original

stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block

2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event,

"pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"",

column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust

descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

36.   As per claim 29, Bricklin, Serizawa and Chandavarkar demonstrated all the

elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 17, supra, and Bricklin further

discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said image,

which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the associated

magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are

stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-

4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates,

"pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these

values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24

2444 and 2445).

36.   As per claim 35, Bricklin, Serizawa and Chandavarkar demonstrated all the

elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 23, supra, and Bricklin further

discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said image,

which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the associated

magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are

stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-

4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates,

"pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these

values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24

2444 and 2445).

37.   Claims 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Bricklin and Serizawa as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view

of Fukushima et al. (6,388,638).

As per claim 6, Bricklin and Serizawa demonstrated all the elements as applied

to the rejection of independent claim 3, supra.

Bricklin and Serizawa disclose a method of displaying a magnified image on a

display screen.

It is noted that Bricklin and Serizawa do not explicitly disclose said predetermined

size is a field angle in a character height direction, however, this is known in the art as

taught by Fukushima et al., hereinafter Fukushima. Fukushima discloses a method of

displaying magnified image in which the magnification factor is determined by its field

angle ("The field angle information detection circuit 112 detects this field angle

information from the video signal, and determines a magnification factor used upon

enlargement or reduction of an image in the thin-out/interpolation processing circuits

105R and 105L", column 14, line 46-50).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Fukushima into Bricklin and Serizawa

because Bricklin and Serizawa disclose a method of displaying a magnified image on a

display screen and Fukushima discloses the magnification factor can be determined

from its field angle in order not to increase the size of the optical system of the display

unit, column 2, line 51-53.

38.   As per claim 12, Bricklin, Serizawa and Fukushima demonstrated all the

elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 6, supra, and Bricklin further

discloses a first storing section for associating the calculated magnification ratio with

said image and for retaining the associated magnification ratio (Figure 24 2440).

39.   As per claim 18, Bricklin, Serizawa and Fukushima demonstrated all the

elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 6, supra, and Bricklin further

discloses a second storing section for associating display position information, on

location of said image on the display screen, with said image and for retaining the

associated display position information ("This scale factor, together with the original

stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block

2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event,

"pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"",

column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust

descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

40.   As per claim 24, Bricklin, Serizawa and Fukushima demonstrated all the

elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 12, supra, and Bricklin further

discloses a second storing section for associating display position information, on

location of said image on the display screen, with said image and for retaining the

associated display position information ("This scale factor, together with the original

stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block

2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event,

"pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"",

column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust

descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

41.   As per claim 30, Bricklin, Serizawa and Fukushima demonstrated all the

elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 18, supra, and Bricklin further

discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said image,

which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the associated

magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are

stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-

4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates,

"pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these

values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24

2444 and 2445).

42.   As per claim 36, Bricklin, Serizawa and Chandavarkar demonstrated all the

elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 24, supra, and Bricklin further

discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said image,

which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the associated

magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are

stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-

4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates,

"pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these

values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24

2444 and 2445).

Response to Arguments

43.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-51 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

44.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

45.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Inquiries

46.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to **Ryan Yang** whose telephone number is **(703) 308-**

6133.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, **Michael Razavi**, can be reached at **(703) 305-4713**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal

Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office

whose telephone number is (703) 305-47000377.

Ryan Yang
May 16, 2004

MICHAEL RAZAVI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600